United Nations A/C.2/67/L.62

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 December 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Stefano Stefanile (Italy), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.24

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006, 62/185 of 19 December 2007, 63/205 of 19 December 2008, 64/190 of 21 December 2009, 65/143 of 20 December 2010 and 66/187 of 22 December 2011,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[3] Agenda 21,[4] the Programme for the Further

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

Please recycle

Implementation of Agenda 21,[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6]

Recalling further the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,[7]

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[8]

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[9]

Recalling further the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012 and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[10]

Recognizing the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, and taking note of its progress report,[11]

Recalling the high-level thematic debate of 17 and 18 May 2012 on the state of the world economy and finance and its impact on development, convened by the President of the General Assembly to contribute to the consultations among Member States regarding the follow-up process of the outcomes of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, particularly on development, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts, remains in a challenging phase with elevated downside risks, including turbulence in global financial and commodity markets, high unemployment and indebtedness in several countries and widespread fiscal strains, which threaten the global economic recovery and reflect limited progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stressing the need to continue to address the systemic fragilities and imbalances and the need for continued efforts to reform and strengthen the international financial system,

Noting that, while some developing countries have been the main contributors to recent global economic growth, the economic crisis has reduced their capacity to withstand further shocks, recalling the commitments made to support strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, and reaffirming the need to work cooperatively to meet development commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

---

[5] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[9] See resolution 65/1.

[10] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[11] A/64/884.

Recalling the commitment to work in solidarity on a coordinated and comprehensive global response to the ongoing adverse impacts of the world economic and financial crisis on development and to undertake actions aimed at, inter alia, restoring confidence, sustaining economic growth, and creating full and productive employment and decent work for all,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in its Charter, including to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Recognizing that the international financial system should support sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development, job creation and efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development,

Recalling the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[12] and recognizing, in this context, that the international financial institutions should be supportive, in accordance with their mandates, of the special needs and priorities of the least developed countries,

Stressing the importance of commitment to ensuring sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[13]

2. *Recognizes* the need to continue and intensify efforts to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems, and reiterates the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Stresses* the need to act decisively to tackle the challenges confronting the global economy in order to ensure balanced, sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth with full and productive employment and quality jobs, and also stresses the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing in order to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all;

4. *Notes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the financial and economic crisis, and recognizes that more needs to be done in order to promote the economic recovery, to address turbulence in global financial and commodity markets, to tackle high unemployment and indebtedness in several countries, as well as widespread

[12] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[13] A/67/187.

fiscal strains, to reinforce the banking sector, including by increasing its transparency and accountability, to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system;

5. *Notes* the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to host an international conference in Astana from 22 to 24 May 2013 entitled "World Anti-Crisis Conference: effective countermeasures to global uncertainty and economic downturns";

6. *Recognizes* the need for continued and enhanced coordination of financial and economic policies at the international level to tackle pressing financial and economic challenges;

7. *Notes* that the United Nations, on the basis of its universal membership and legitimacy, provides a unique and key forum for discussing international economic issues and their impact on development, and reaffirms that the United Nations is well positioned to participate in various reform processes aimed at improving and strengthening the effective functioning of the international financial system and architecture, while recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates which make the coordination of their actions crucial;

8. *Recalls*, in this regard, the resolve to strengthen the coordination of the United Nations system and multilateral financial, trade and development institutions so as to support economic growth, poverty eradication, job creation and sustainable development worldwide, on the basis of a clear understanding of and respect for their mandates and governance structures;

9. *Also recalls* that countries must have the flexibility necessary to implement countercyclical measures and to pursue tailored and targeted responses to the crisis, and calls for conditionalities to be streamlined to ensure that they are timely, tailored and targeted and that they support developing countries in the face of financial, economic and development challenges;

10. *Notes*, in this regard, the increase in resources and the improvement of the lending framework of the International Monetary Fund through, inter alia, streamlined conditions and the creation of more flexible instruments, such as a precautionary and liquidity line, a flexible credit line and a rapid financing instrument, while also noting that new and ongoing programmes should not contain unwarranted procyclical conditionalities;

11. *Urges*, in this regard, the multilateral development banks to continue to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded assistance that will substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, taking into consideration the individual absorptive capacities and debt sustainability of those countries;

12. *Recognizes* the role of private capital flows in mobilizing financing for development, stresses the challenges posed by excessive short-term capital inflows to many developing countries, notes that the design and implementation of capital flow management measures to address these challenges, such as macroeconomic policies, macroprudential measures and other forms of capital account regulations, need to take into account the specific circumstances of individual countries, and

requests the Secretary-General to consider benefits and disadvantages of these measures in preparing his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Reaffirms* the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, takes note, in this regard, of the important steps taken on the reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, which go in the direction of better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice, the participation and the voting rights of developing countries, and recognizes the importance to continue such reform processes in an ambitious and expeditious manner in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

14. *Notes*, in this regard, the decisions taken by the World Bank Group on voice and participation and further institutional reforms to meet new challenges, and the addition of the twenty-fifth Chair to the Boards of Executive Directors of the World Bank Group, and looks forward to progress in its institutional reforms;

15. *Calls* for the swift implementation of the 2010 quota and governance reform of the International Monetary Fund, and stresses the importance of the comprehensive review of the International Monetary Fund quota formula, to be completed by January 2013;

16. *Recognizes* the importance of an open, transparent and merit-based process for selecting the heads of the international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions;

17. *Emphasizes* the need for more effective government involvement in order to ensure an appropriate regulation of the market, which promotes the public interest, and recognizes, in this regard, the need to better regulate financial markets, to promote economic stability and sustained, equitable and inclusive growth;

18. *Recognizes* the role of special drawing rights as an international reserve asset, acknowledges that special drawing rights allocations helped to supplement international reserves in response to the world financial and economic crisis, thus contributing to the stability of the international financial system and global economic resilience, also recognizes the need to continue regular reviews of the role of special drawing rights, including with reference to their potential role in the international reserve system, and requests the Secretary-General to take this into account while preparing his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Reiterates* that effective, inclusive multilateral surveillance should be at the centre of crisis prevention efforts, and stresses the need to continue strengthening surveillance of the financial policies of countries;

20. *Stresses* in this regard the need to strengthen intergovernmental and independent surveillance of national financial policies and their impact on international interest rates, exchange rates and capital flows;

21. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to continue to enhance the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant institutions, including the United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on the issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

22. *Calls upon* the multilateral, regional and subregional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions can add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, welcomes, in this regard, recent capital increases at multilateral and regional development banks, and, in addition, encourages efforts to ensure that subregional development banks are adequately funded;

23. *Encourages* enhanced regional and subregional cooperation, including through regional and subregional development banks, commercial and reserve currency arrangements and other regional and subregional initiatives;

24. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including those related to accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

25. *Decides* to convene at its sixty-eighth session a separate meeting of the Second Committee under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" to discuss actions in response to the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development and prospects for restoring confidence and economic growth, as a further contribution to the follow-up to the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.63

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 December 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Stefano Stefanile (Italy), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.29

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/239 of 24 December 2008, 64/193 of 21 December 2009, 65/145 and 65/146 of 20 December 2010 and 66/191 of 22 December 2011, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007, 2008/14 of 24 July 2008, 2009/30 of 31 July 2009, 2010/26 of 23 July 2010, 2011/38 of 28 July 2011 and 2012/31 of 27 July 2012,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[2]

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[3]

[1] Resolution 60/1.
[2] Resolution 63/303, annex.
[3] Resolution 65/1.

12-64413 (E) 121212

Please recycle

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[4]

Taking note of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 7 and 8 December 2011,[5]

Taking note also of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 12 and 13 March 2012,[6]

Taking note further of the summary of the special event on the financing of social development, held on 3 February 2012 during the fiftieth session of the Commission on Social Development,

Taking note of the special event on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, held on 12 July 2012, during the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council,

Noting the ongoing work on innovative sources of financing for development, including in such forums as the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[7] the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of the financing for development follow-up process[8] and the report of the Secretary-General on innovative mechanisms of financing for development,[9]

Taking note also of the *World Economic and Social Survey 2012: In Search of New Development Finance*,[10] released in July 2012,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, particularly on development, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts, remains in a challenging phase with elevated downside risks, including turbulence in global financial and commodity markets, high unemployment and indebtedness in several countries and widespread fiscal strains, which threaten the global economic recovery and reflect limited progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stressing the need to continue to address the systemic fragilities and imbalances and the need for continued efforts to reform and strengthen the international financial system,

Reaffirming the recognition, as contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, of the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including through actions undertaken in

---

[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[5] A/66/678.

[6] A/67/81-E/2012/62.

[7] A/67/339.

[8] A/67/353.

[9] A/66/334.

[10] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.II.C.1.

accordance with the outcome document of the Conference and for achieving sustainable development goals,

Taking note of the special event of the Second Committee on the theme "Sovereign debt crises and restructurings: lessons learned and proposals for debt resolution mechanisms",

1. *Reaffirms* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[11] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, and recalls the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and to address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Also reaffirms* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizes that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to advance and strengthen the global partnership for development, as the centrepiece of cooperation in the years ahead, as reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[12] the Monterrey Consensus,[11] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[13] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[14] the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[2] the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",[3] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want";[4]

4. *Recalls* the importance of the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development, as spelled out in the Monterrey Consensus;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the implementation of the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law;

6. *Also reaffirms* that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve equitable and effective development and sustained, inclusive

---

[11] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[12] See resolution 55/2.

[13] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[14] Resolution 63/239, annex.

and equitable economic growth, and reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming in the formulation and implementation of development policies, including financing for development policies, and for dedicated resources;

7. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of financial resources for development and the effective use of all of those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and also recognizes that the mobilization of domestic and international resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers for development;

8. *Also recognizes* that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty eradication and hunger;

9. *Recalls* the resolve of Member States to enhance and strengthen domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space, including, where appropriate, through modernized tax systems, more efficient tax collection, the broadening of the tax base and the effective combating of tax evasion and capital flight, and reiterates that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support national efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters;

10. *Expresses deep concern* about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizes that there is a need to promote the recovery, and acknowledges that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments;

11. *Recalls* that the ongoing fight against corruption at all levels is a priority, reaffirms the need to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all its manifestations in order to reduce obstacles to effective resource mobilization and allocation and to prevent the diversion of resources away from activities that are vital for development, recalls that this requires strong institutions at all levels, including, in particular, effective legal and judicial systems and enhanced transparency, recognizes the efforts and achievements of developing countries in this regard, notes the increased commitment of States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[15] and in this regard urges all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing measures to curtail illicit financial flows at all levels, enhancing disclosure practices and promoting transparency in financial information, and in this regard notes that strengthening national and multinational efforts to address this issue is crucial, including through support and technical assistance to developing countries to enhance their capacities;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for more effective government involvement in order to ensure an appropriate regulation of the market, which promotes the public interest, and in this regard recognizes the need to better regulate financial markets and to promote economic stability, and sustained, equitable and inclusive growth;

---

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

14. *Also emphasizes* the need to pursue, at the national level and in a manner consistent with national laws, appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks through which to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, and to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while improving income growth and distribution, raising productivity, advancing women's empowerment and protecting labour rights and the environment, and reiterates the importance of ensuring that the benefits of growth reach all people by empowering individuals and communities;

15. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services; calls upon developing countries to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights; and stresses the importance of enhancing efforts to mobilize investment from all sources in human resources and physical, environmental, institutional and social infrastructure;

16. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and also reaffirms the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

17. *Emphasizes* the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations;

18. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of progress in the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations, reiterates the call for the necessary flexibility and political will in order to break the current impasse in the negotiations, and in this regard calls for a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda multilateral trade negotiations, in keeping with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[16] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization[17] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005;[18]

19. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not

[16] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[17] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579.

[18] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

20. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, reiterates that official development assistance can play a catalytic role in assisting developing countries in removing constraints on sustained, inclusive and equitable growth by, inter alia, enhancing social, institutional and physical infrastructure, promoting foreign direct investment, trade and technological innovations, improving health and education, fostering gender equality, preserving the environment and eradicating poverty, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

21. *Also stresses* the need to strengthen and support South-South cooperation, while stressing further that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and calls for the effective implementation of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Nairobi from 1 to 3 December 2009;[19]

22. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing and, while highlighting the considerable progress on innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

23. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries in order to promote their economic growth and development;

24. *Also emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining in this regard the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and acknowledges that sovereign debt crises tend to be costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investments, and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, including on health and education, affecting, in particular, the poor and vulnerable;

25. *Stresses* that the financial and economic crisis has highlighted the need for reform as well as added new impetus to ongoing international discussions on the reform of the international financial system and architecture, including on issues related to mandate, scope, governance, responsiveness and development orientation, as appropriate, and in this regard encourages continued open, inclusive and transparent dialogue;

26. *Notes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the financial and economic crisis, in order to ensure a full return to growth with quality jobs, to reform and

[19] Resolution 64/222, annex.

strengthen financial systems and to create strong, sustainable and balanced global growth;

27. *Recognizes* the need to continue to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness as complements to national development efforts to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

28. *Reaffirms* the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, in this regard takes note of recent important decisions on the reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reiterates the importance of the reform of the governance of those institutions for delivering more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

29. *Also reaffirms* that the United Nations funds and programmes and the regional commissions, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, have an important role to play in advancing development and protecting development gains, in accordance with national strategies and priorities, including progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and further reaffirms its determination to continue to take steps for a strong, well-coordinated, coherent, effective and efficient United Nations system in support of the Goals;

30. *Further reaffirms* the need to further intensify the engagement of regional commissions in the financing for development follow-up process, including through the provision of technical advice and analyses to be made available to Member States;

31. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process for carrying out the financing for development follow-up;

32. *Recalls* paragraphs 255, 256 and 257 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and in this regard stresses the need to reinforce coherence and coordination and to avoid duplication of efforts with regards to the financing for development follow-up process;

33. *Decides* to hold open, transparent and inclusive consultations to review and explore the modalities of the financing for development process, including possible arrangements to strengthen the process, as well as options for bringing together the various processes covering development financing in an integrated manner, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of the financing for development follow-up process;[8]

34. *Recalls* its decision, in accordance with paragraph 90 of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013, and also its decision to hold informal consultations with a view to taking a final decision on the need for such a conference by 2013;

35. *Decides* to hold the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in the second half of 2013 at United Nations Headquarters, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fifth High-level Dialogue, to be submitted to the General Assembly before the end of its sixty-seventh session;

36. *Recognizes* the work of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and encourages the Office, in collaboration with experts from the public and private sectors, academia and civil society, to continue its work in accordance with its mandate;

37. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process for carrying out the financing for development follow-up;

38. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and requests the Secretary-General to submit, under the item, an annual analytical assessment of the status of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and of the present resolution, which is to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.64

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 December 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 25 (a)
Operational activities for development: quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Modest Jonathan Mero (United Republic of Tanzania), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.14

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995, 52/203 of 18 December 1997, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, 53/192 of 15 December 1998, 56/201 of 21 December 2001, 59/250 of 22 December 2004, 62/208 of 19 December 2007 and 64/289 of 2 July 2010, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008/2 of 18 July 2008, 2009/1 of 22 July 2009, 2010/22 of 23 July 2010 and 2011/7 of 18 July 2011, which should be considered as an integral part of the present resolution, and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming also the need to strengthen the United Nations with a view to enhancing its coherence and efficiency, as well as its capacity to address effectively, and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the full range of development challenges of our time,

Recalling the commitment of Member States to enhance the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and credibility of the United Nations system as a shared goal and interest,

Taking note of the efforts made by Member States to enhance the ownership of their own development processes, including by those countries that have voluntarily adopted the "Delivering as one" initiative on a pilot or self-starter basis,

Please recycle

Recalling the need to provide the United Nations system with adequate and timely resources with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandates in a coherent, effective and efficient manner,

Recalling also the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with the present resolution and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 65/285 of 29 June 2011,

Recalling further the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, such as the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000,[1] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development of 2002,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") of 2002,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals of 22 September 2010,[5] the outcome documents of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries of 2011[6] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012, entitled "The future we want",[7]

Recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives which have contributed to our understanding of, and our actions to overcome, the challenges to improving human life in different parts of the world,

Recognizing also the need for the United Nations development system to continue to adapt and respond to evolving challenges and opportunities for development cooperation,

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

---

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 65/1.

[6] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chaps. I and II.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Recognizing that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, offer a framework for planning, reviewing and assessing the activities of the United Nations for development,

Recognizing also that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that it constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of the United Nations operational activities for development,

Reaffirming the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development,

Reaffirming also that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained and inclusive economic growth, in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services,

Recognizing that the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can positively contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and encouraging their further contribution in supporting national development efforts in accordance with national plans and priorities,

Reiterating the importance of the development of national capacities to eradicate poverty and pursue sustained and equitable economic growth and sustainable development as a central goal of the development cooperation of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the multidimensional challenges of countries affected by natural disasters and conflicts that are in transition from relief to development, while noting that development rarely if ever happens in a linear fashion,

Recognizing also the need to tailor the operational activities of the United Nations to the specific challenges faced by the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and low- and middle-income countries, as well as the special needs of Africa,

I. Introduction

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system[8] and the analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2010;[9]

2. *Takes note* of the relevant reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;[10]

[8] A/67/93-E/2012/79 and A/67/320-E/2012/89.

[9] A/67/94-E/2012/80.

[10] See E/2009/103, A/65/71, A/65/394, A/66/308, A/66/348, A/66/380, A/66/717 and A/66/710.

3. *Notes* the advances that the United Nations development system is making in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and calls upon the United Nations system to accelerate its full implementation, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Reaffirms* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities are carried out for the benefit of programme countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

5. *Underscores* that there is no "one size fits all" approach to development and that development assistance by the United Nations development system should be able to respond to the varying development needs of programme countries and should be in alignment with their national development plans and strategies in accordance with its mandates;

6. *Recognizes* that the strength of the United Nations operational system lies in its legitimacy, at the country level, as a neutral, objective and trusted partner for both programme countries and donor countries;

7. *Stresses* that national Governments have the primary responsibility for their countries' development and for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of external assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development processes;

8. *Emphasizes* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be valued and assessed on the basis of their impact on the programme countries as contributions to enhance the capacity of those countries to pursue poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

9. *Decides* that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and the private sector that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the United Nations Development Assistance Framework preparation process, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies and priorities;

10. *Recognizes* the important role and comparative advantage of the United Nations development system in supporting national efforts, accelerating progress on the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, addressing all development challenges, including inequality, supporting the poor and people in vulnerable situations and advancing the integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development;

11. *Stresses* the need to make the United Nations development system more relevant, coherent, efficient and effective in its support to developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of their national

development priorities and strategies, and also stresses that reform efforts should enhance organizational efficiency, achieve concrete development results and strengthen the system's accountability and transparency to Member States;

12. *Requests* the United Nations development system to continue its efforts to respond to national development plans, policies and priorities, which constitute the only viable frame of reference for programming operational activities at the country level, on the basis of national ownership and leadership, and to pursue full integration of operational activities for development at the country level with national planning and programming, under the leadership of national Governments, at all stages of the process, while ensuring the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, at all levels, as appropriate;

13. *Recognizes* that strengthening the role and capacity of the United Nations development system to assist countries in achieving their development goals requires continuing improvement in its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact, along with a significant increase in resources and an expansion of its resource base on a continuous, more predictable and assured basis;

14. *Also recognizes* that sustainable development should be given due consideration by the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant entities, such as international financial institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective existing mandates, and in this regard invites them to further enhance the mainstreaming of sustainable development into their respective mandates, programmes, strategies and decision-making processes in support of the efforts of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the achievement of sustainable development;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to improve the management of facilities and operations by taking into account sustainable development practices, building on existing efforts and promoting cost-effectiveness, in accordance with legislative frameworks, including financial rules and regulations, while maintaining accountability to Member States;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, through the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group, as appropriate, to make efforts to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system;

17. *Reaffirms* the need for continuously enhancing the transparency of the activities of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and of the United Nations Development Group, in particular to ensure their effective interaction with and improve their responsiveness to Member States, while respecting their working methods, and in this regard requests:

(a) The Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to further enhance the quality and quantity of information on the website of the Board and to publish and make available to Member States the inter-agency agreements and decisions of the Board;

(b) The Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to ensure a transparent approach in priority-setting, to include appropriate information on the work of the Board in its annual overview

report to the Economic and Social Council, to be reviewed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(c) The United Nations Development Group to consult the pertinent governing bodies of its constituent agencies on major resource and policy decisions;

(d) The President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene periodic briefings for Member States and the Secretariat following the biannual sessions of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, taking into account the need to schedule the briefings within a time frame that permits the full utilization of opportunities by Member States for an effective dialogue with the Board regarding its activities;

18. *Recognizes* that the individual United Nations funds, programmes and agencies have specific experience and expertise, derived from and in line with their mandates and strategic plans, and stresses, in this regard, that improvement of coordination and coherence at the country level should be undertaken in a manner that recognizes the respective mandates and roles and enhances the effective utilization of resources and the unique expertise of all United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

19. *Urges* all Member States to pursue full implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes the positive contribution that these goals can make in providing direction to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in accordance with national development efforts and priorities;

20. *Reaffirms* the central role of Governments in contributing to the work of the United Nations development system, while recognizing the importance of the United Nations development system increasing capacity to engage in results-oriented innovative national, regional and global partnerships, with diverse stakeholders, including international financial institutions, civil society, the private sector and foundations, and encourages the United Nations development system to intensify its collaboration with these stakeholders;

21. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations system to work consistently across its entities, funds and programmes and specialized agencies by enhancing coordination within programme countries and by building strong linkages within programme countries and between national, regional and global levels;

22. *Recognizes* the importance of improving strategic planning at the United Nations agency and national levels, as well as of consistent, reliable and comprehensive statistical data and analysis about United Nations operational activities supporting national efforts in order to provide an understanding of evolution and trends contributing to sound policy decisions and to effectively implement the present resolution;

23. *Requests* the United Nations development system to take into account the needs of persons with disabilities in its operational activities for development, including in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and to address the continuing lack of adequate and reliable information on disability and to strengthen coherence and coordination across the United Nations system in this regard;

II. Funding of operational activities of the United Nations for development

A. General principles

24. *Stresses* the need for adequate quantity and quality of funding for operational activities as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient;

25. *Emphasizes* that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly core resources, is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard recognizes the mutually reinforcing links between increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries to eradicate poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development through its operational activities for development and the overall resourcing of the United Nations development system;

26. *Stresses* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in this regard notes with concern that the share of core contributions to United Nations funds and programmes has declined in recent years, and recognizes the need for organizations to address, on a continuous basis, the imbalance between core and non-core resources;

27. *Notes* that non-core resources represent an important contribution to the overall resource base of the United Nations development system and complement core resources to support operational activities for development, thus contributing to an increase in total resources, while noting the need to make non-core resources more flexible and aligned with strategic plans and national priorities, and recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources;

28. *Recognizes* that non-core resources pose challenges, in particular restricted earmarked funding such as single-donor project-specific funding, through potentially increasing transaction costs, fragmentation, competition and overlap among entities and providing disincentives for pursuing a United Nations-wide focus, strategic positioning and coherence, and may also potentially distort programme priorities regulated by intergovernmental bodies and processes;

29. *Also recognizes* the overall positive trends of funding for United Nations operational activities in the period from 1995 to 2010, and notes with concern the decline in official development assistance in 2011 as well as the imbalance between core and non-core resources;

30. *Acknowledges* the efforts by developed countries to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed countries to increase official development assistance, calls for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

31. *Affirms* the importance of accountability, transparency and improved results-based management and further harmonized results-based reporting on the work of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and in nationally owned outcomes, for increased quantity and quality of funding for operational activities;

32. *Encourages* the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system to intensify collaboration to achieve more effective use of development resources, as well as their expertise and actions towards strengthening national capacities in accordance with national priorities and development plans;

B. Enhancing overall funding, particularly core resources

33. *Urges* donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to maintain and substantially increase their voluntary contributions, in a manner consistent with their capacities, to the core regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner;

34. *Stresses* that funding for operational activities should be aligned with the national priorities and plans of the programme countries as well as the strategic plans, mandates, resource frameworks and priorities of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and underscores in that regard the need to further strengthen the delivery of results and the results-based frameworks of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system and to improve their reporting on outputs and nationally owned outcomes;

35. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies, to report to their governing bodies at the first regular session of 2014 on concrete measures taken to emphasize the importance of broadening the donor base and increasing the number of countries and other partners making financial contributions to the United Nations development system in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors, as well as on progress made in increasing the donor base;

36. *Encourages* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to further improve their communication to the general public on their mandates and development results, recognizing the important contribution made by those Governments in providing significant core contributions to regular resources of those organizations, and invites the United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies to provide information on efforts made in communicating to the general public in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council from 2013 onwards;

37. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to actively engage with the Bretton Woods institutions, the regional development banks, civil society, the private sector and foundations with a view to diversifying potential sources of funding, especially core funding, for their operational activities for development, in alignment with the core principles of the United Nations development system and with full respect for the national priorities of programme countries;

38. *Expresses concern* over the lack of progress by the governing bodies in the development and operationalization of the concept of the "critical mass" of core resources;

39. *Reiterates* the potential positive impact of determining the level of "critical mass" of core funding for United Nations development agencies, and requests the funds and programmes to define common principles for the concept of critical mass of core resources, which may include the level of resources adequate to respond to the needs of the programme countries and to produce the results expected in strategic plans, including administrative, management and programme costs, and to present specific proposals to their respective governing bodies by the end of 2013 with a view to decision by 2014;

C. Improving the predictability and quality of resources

40. *Recognizes* that Member States and the United Nations development system should prioritize the allocation of core regular resources and non-core resources that are more predictable, flexible, less earmarked and better aligned with the priorities of programme countries, including those included in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and with the strategic plans and mandates of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

41. *Encourages* the governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as appropriate, to ensure that all available and projected core and non-core resources are consolidated within an integrated budgetary framework, based on the priorities of their respective strategic plans;

42. *Requests* that, as a practice, all available and projected financial contributions for operational activities for development of the United Nations system at the country level be consolidated within a common budgetary framework, which would not constitute a legal constraint on the spending authority of resources, and that the framework be used to strengthen the quality of system-wide resource planning in support of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and also requests the funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies, to provide the necessary information on contributions to the resident coordinators upon agreement with programme countries;

43. *Stresses* the need to avoid the use of core/regular resources to subsidize non-core/extrabudgetary financed activities, including the use of core/regular resources to cover costs related to the management and support of non-core/extrabudgetary funds and their programme activities;

44. *Encourages* Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs, assign resources, as much as possible, at the beginning of the annual planning period, while encouraging multi-year duration of implementation of development-related activities, streamline and harmonize requirements related to reporting, monitoring and evaluation and give priority to pooled, thematic and joint funding mechanisms applied at the global, regional and country levels;

45. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) towards agency-specific integrated budgets, including harmonization of cost classification, and looks forward to the completion of this

work to allow a better alignment of programming and resources in the next generation of strategic plans;

46. *Requests*, in this regard, the Executive Boards of the funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to organize structured dialogues during 2014 on how to finance the development results agreed in the new strategic planning cycle of their respective entities, with a view to making non-core resources more predictable and less restricted/earmarked, broadening the donor base and improving the adequacy and predictability of resource flows;

D. Ensuring full cost recovery

47. *Welcomes* the decisions of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund and UN-Women on a harmonized cost classification methodology, in particular with regard to the classification of costs relating to programme activities and to non-programme activities, takes note of the current work being undertaken by the four organizations on a harmonized conceptual framework and calculation methodology for cost recovery rates, and in this regard looks forward to its completion by early 2013;

48. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, that the guiding principle governing the financing of all non-programme costs should be based on full cost recovery, proportionally, from core and non-core funding sources;

49. *Acknowledges* the principle of full cost recovery;

50. *Also acknowledges* that United Nations organizations have different business models and mandates and that this implies that their funding structures differ;

51. *Notes with concern* that the non-programme costs relating to non-core programme activities continue to draw resources from core resources for programme activities;

52. *Urges* Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible;

53. *Requests* the Executive Boards of the United Nations funds and programmes, and encourages the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, to adopt cost recovery frameworks by 2013, with a view to their full implementation in 2014, based on the guiding principle of full cost recovery, proportionally, from core and non-core resources, and a simple, transparent and harmonized methodology, providing incentives, including through differentiated cost recovery rates, and taking into account different volumes and nature of funds to increase core funding and more predictable, flexible and less earmarked non-core contributions that are aligned with the strategic plans adopted by the respective governing bodies;

54. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and urges the specialized agencies, to include estimated amounts to be recovered in their budgets and to report on actual cost recovery amounts as part of their regular financial reporting;

55. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in the context of his annual report on the funding of operational activities for development,

including options for incentive mechanisms for increasing core resources, to be applied at a system-wide level;

56. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to further pursue reductions in management costs in the effort to minimize the necessary cost recovery rate within the existing budget framework;

III. Contribution of United Nations operational activities to national capacity development and development effectiveness

A. Capacity-building and development

57. *Recognizes* that capacity development and ownership of national development strategies are essential for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls upon organizations of the United Nations development system to provide further support to the efforts of developing countries, in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, to establish and/or maintain effective national institutions and to support the implementation and, as necessary, the devising of national strategies for capacity-building, including policy advisory support, to deal with domestic and global challenges;

58. *Encourages* the United Nations system to promote sustainable development outcomes through strengthening normative and operational linkages within the United Nations system and, in this regard, to direct particular efforts to supporting programme countries, at their request, in building national capacity for inclusive, equitable, participatory, transparent and accountable national development processes, in order to target and empower the poor and people in vulnerable situations;

59. *Emphasizes* the need for enhanced capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development, including training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacities, including planning, management, monitoring and evaluation capacities;

60. *Stresses* that capacity development is a core function of the United Nations development system and one of the key interrelated principles that must be applied at the country level, and in this regard notes the efforts undertaken by the United Nations development system to identify capacity gaps, in particular the 2010 common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidelines and the 2010 United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidance and support package;

61. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to strengthen its focus on developing national capacities for development planning, disaggregated data collection and analysis, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, with an emphasis on the effective integration of the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development, and in this regard recognizes that the resources of the United Nations development system, including the knowledge base and expertise of all resident and non-resident agencies, should be available for access by developing countries;

62. *Also calls upon* the United Nations development system to further support the capacity-building and capacity development of developing countries, upon their request, and to effectively coordinate and evaluate the impact of external development assistance in line with national development plans and priorities;

63. *Requests* the United Nations development system to develop, for the consideration of Member States, a common approach for measuring progress in capacity development, as well to develop specific frameworks aimed at enabling programme countries, upon their request, to design, monitor and evaluate results in the development of their capacities to achieve national development goals and strategies;

64. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations to adopt measures that ensure sustainability in capacity-building activities, and reiterates that the United Nations development system should use, to the fullest extent possible, and strengthen, national execution/implementation and available national expertise and technologies as the norm in the implementation of operational activities by focusing on national structures and avoiding, wherever possible, the practice of establishing parallel implementation units outside of national and local institutions;

65. *Stresses* that programme countries, in order to meet the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[1] should have access to new and emerging technologies, which requires technology transfer, technical cooperation and the building and nurturing of scientific and technological capacity to participate in the development and adaptation of these technologies to local conditions, and in this regard urges Member States and the United Nations system to support the promotion and transfer of new and emerging technologies to programme countries;

66. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to make increased use of national public and private systems for support services, including for procurement, security, information technology, telecommunications, travel and banking, as well as, when appropriate, for planning, reporting and evaluation, and also encourages the United Nations development system to avoid and significantly reduce the number of its parallel project implementation units in programme countries as a means of strengthening national capacities and reducing transaction costs;

67. *Recalls* paragraph 127 of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the importance of the use of national professional staff and national consultants, wherever feasible and to the advantage of the programme countries;

68. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations development system to intensify inter-agency sharing of information, at the system-wide level, on good practices and experiences gained, results achieved, benchmarks and indicators and monitoring and evaluation criteria concerning their capacity-building and capacity development activities;

B. Poverty eradication

69. *Reaffirms* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge, and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development in developing countries, particularly in Africa, and underlines the importance of accelerating sustainable, broad-based, inclusive and equitable economic growth for the benefit of all people

and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

70. *Acknowledges* that the eradication of poverty through the development of national capacities in developing countries should continue to be a core area of focus for the United Nations development system, and that its development programmes and projects should attempt to address this greatest global challenge as their underlying objective;

71. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, including the funds, programmes and specialized agencies, in accordance with their mandates, to assign the highest priority to poverty eradiation, and stresses that efforts in this area should be scaled up to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger;

72. *Acknowledges* the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication, emphasizes that, in accelerating poverty eradication, the United Nations development system must be driven by national priorities and operate in an integrated, coordinated and coherent manner, making full use of the interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations development system, and encourages the use of diverse strategies;

73. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to share good practices, lessons learned, strategies, programmes and policies, such as capacity-building, employment generation, education, vocational training, rural development and the mobilization of all possible resources, among others, which aim at achieving poverty eradication and promoting the active participation of those living in poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies as mandated by the United Nations development system, with the aim of accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and informing the process leading to the post-2015 development agenda;

C. South-South cooperation and development of national capacities

74. *Reaffirms* the increased importance of South-South cooperation, and in this regard calls upon the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system to mainstream support to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation into the regular country-level programming of operational activities for development, to strengthen support mechanisms at the global and regional levels, including drawing upon the knowledge networks of global entities and the capacities of the regional commissions and the United Nations development system regional teams, and to help developing countries, at their request and with their ownership and leadership, to develop capacities to maximize the benefits and impact of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in order to achieve their national goals, with special emphasis on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

75. *Requests* the United Nations development system to intensify its information-sharing, reporting and evaluation on support to and results achieved through South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation;

76. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation continues to facilitate the wide diffusion of and access to information relating to experiences, best practices and potential partners in South-South cooperation on the Web of Information for Development, its electronic databank;

77. *Also welcomes* the increasing importance of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in international development efforts, while stressing the important developmental challenges that all developing countries continue to face, recognizes in this regard the increasing potential of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls upon all countries in a position to do so, as well as other stakeholders, to increase their support for South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, especially by providing technical assistance and mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis;

78. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, within the United Nations Development Programme, and calls upon the United Nations development system to provide the Office with further support to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

79. *Requests* the heads of the specialized agencies, the United Nations funds and programmes and the regional commissions to pay special attention to the implementation of South-South cooperation projects managed or supported by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation;

D. Gender equality and women's empowerment

80. *Welcomes* the establishment and operationalization of UN-Women, noting the importance of its work for more effective and coherent gender mainstreaming across the United Nations and its role in leading, coordinating and promoting accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, as established by its resolution 64/289, and recognizes its role in assisting Member States upon their request;

81. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations development system to substantially increase the investment in and focus on outcomes and outputs relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women in United Nations development framework programmes;

82. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to consider the role of men and boys in gender mainstreaming policies;

83. *Requests* the United Nations development system to expand and strengthen the use of the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the "scorecard") as a planning and reporting tool for assessing the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming for use by the country teams in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

84. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to institute greater accountability for gender equality in evaluations conducted by country teams by including gender perspectives in such evaluations;

85. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations development system, in particular UN-Women, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the coordination of gender-responsive operational activities through existing coordination mechanisms at the country level and in partnership, where appropriate, with other relevant entities and national stakeholders;

86. *Welcomes* the development of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, under the leadership of UN-Women, as an accountability framework to be fully implemented by the United Nations development system;

87. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to undertake a system-wide evaluation of the effectiveness, value added and impact of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as a tool for performance monitoring and accountability for submission to the General Assembly following its full implementation;

88. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to acquire sufficient technical expertise for gender mainstreaming in programme planning and implementation to ensure that gender dimensions are systematically addressed and, in this regard, to draw on the gender expertise available in the United Nations system, including at UN-Women, to assist in the preparation process of the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other development programming frameworks;

89. *Requests* the United Nations development system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective organizational mandates and in line with existing rules and regulations, to continue working collaboratively to enhance gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, including by ensuring that the various existing accountability mechanisms of the United Nations system provide for more coherent, accurate and effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on gender equality results and on the tracking of gender-related resource allocation and expenditure, including through the promotion of the use, where appropriate, of gender markers, and encouraging the use by United Nations country teams of gender accountability mechanisms to assist and improve their performance at the country level;

90. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system to collect, analyse and disseminate comparable data, disaggregated by sex and age, in a regular and systematic manner, in order to guide country programming, and to support the preparation of organization-wide and country-level documents, such as the strategic, programmatic and results-based frameworks, and to continue to refine their tools for measuring progress and impact;

91. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, within their organizational mandates, to further improve their institutional accountability mechanisms and to include intergovernmentally agreed gender equality results and gender-sensitive indicators in their strategic frameworks;

92. *Also calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the central, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments of resident coordinators and other high-level posts, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation;

E. Transition from relief to development

93. *Stresses* that the impacts of natural disasters are severely hampering efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizes the importance of reducing vulnerabilities to natural disasters;

94. *Recognizes* that the United Nations development system has a vital role to play in countries affected by natural disasters or conflicts that are in transition from relief to development, while recognizing that this is a complex, non-linear process, and in this regard requests the United Nations development system to respond to requests from countries affected by disasters or conflicts that are in transition from relief to development to support their national priorities, while recognizing the differences in these situations;

95. *Stresses* the need for transitional activities to be undertaken under national ownership, and requests the United Nations development system to contribute in this regard to the development of national capacities at all levels to manage the transition process;

96. *Calls upon* donors and countries in a position to do so to provide timely, predictable, flexible and sustained financial contributions for the operational activities of the United Nations system for the early recovery and long-term development of countries in transition from relief to development, and invites Member States to examine their own humanitarian and development financing mechanisms, as appropriate, in order to improve fast and flexible financing for prevention, resilience, preparedness, response and the transition from relief to development;

97. *Recognizes* the important role that effective and responsive resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator systems can play in situations of transition from relief to development with a view to planning and delivering humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery, in accordance with their mandates and the priorities of national Governments and upon the request of affected national Governments;

98. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations, development partners, the private sector, donor countries and affected States to enhance cooperation and coordination and to continue to utilize and develop appropriate tools, with a view to planning and delivering humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as of sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

99. *Calls* for further strengthening of the coordination role of the resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator, as appropriate, in countries in transition from relief to development so as to enable the resident coordinator to effectively and efficiently coordinate operational activities for development of the United Nations system in countries in situations of transition from relief to development;

100. *Requests* the United Nations development system to assign priority to providing adequate and sustained financial and technical support to ensure effective strategic and operational planning and coordination capacity in the offices of resident coordinators in countries in situations of transition from relief to development;

101. *Invites* the United Nations development system to take into account, in its assistance to countries emerging from conflict that are on the agenda of the

Peacebuilding Commission, the advisory role that the Commission can play in relation to peacebuilding and recovery strategies, with a view to helping countries lay the foundation for their economic and social recovery and development and ensuring national ownership of the peacebuilding process;

102. *Recognizes* the need for the United Nations development system, as requested, to support inclusive country-level and country-owned transition from relief to development in countries affected by natural disasters or conflict, based on country-led assessments, and underlines the importance of building strong partnerships by providing aid and managing resources more effectively, and aligning these resources for results, in line with country priorities, and by enhancing transparency, risk management and the use of country systems, strengthening national capacities and timeliness of aid and improving the speed and predictability of funding to achieve better results, while underlining the importance of thorough planning and coordination between the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the Secretariat, within their respective mandates, to better respond to the needs and priorities of the affected States;

103. *Requests* the members of the United Nations development system, upon the request of affected countries, to further delegate authority in the areas of programming and allocation of resources, as appropriate, to field representatives of United Nations entities in order to enable the respective entities to respond effectively and efficiently to national needs and priorities in countries in situations of transition from relief to development;

104. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to strengthen operational partnerships with other multilateral organizations and other stakeholders working in countries in situations of transition from relief to development, particularly the World Bank, as appropriate;

105. *Encourages* the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions to continue strengthening their efforts to improve coordination with regard to the transition from relief to development, including, where relevant, the development of joint responses for post-disaster and post-conflict needs assessments, programme planning, implementation and monitoring, in full consultation with affected Member States, including funding mechanisms, in order to deliver more effective support and to lower transaction costs for countries in transition from relief to development;

106. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening cooperation and coordination among the operational activities for development, humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates and the national priorities of countries in transition from relief to development, in support of national efforts;

107. *Requests* the United Nations development system to accelerate progress in deepening coordination between Secretariat entities and members of the United Nations development system, inter alia, through the simplification and harmonization of programming instruments and processes and business practices, with a view to providing effective, efficient and responsive support to national efforts in countries in transition from relief to development;

108. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations organizations to integrate disaster risk reduction into their respective activities, including measures

aimed at restoring and improving services and infrastructure as part of the early recovery and transition phase;

109. *Emphasizes* that building and strengthening resilience at the local, national and regional levels is critical to reducing the impact of disasters, including by saving lives, reducing suffering, mitigating damage to property and providing a more predictable and effective delivery of assistance and relief, and in this regard, while recognizing that building resilience is a long-term development process, stresses the need for continued investment in preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response capacity;

110. *Encourages* the international community and relevant United Nations entities, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the United Nations funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to give due consideration to prevention, preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, in particular by supporting national and local efforts in that regard;

111. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations development system should further leverage its capacities at the regional level to enhance support to countries in transition from relief to development, with a view to preventing the spillover and recurrence of the conflict in the region/subregion;

112. *Requests* the United Nations development system to ensure that the profiles of the resident coordinators in countries in transition from relief to development also include the qualifications of a humanitarian coordinator and that appropriate training on coordination and provision of humanitarian assistance is provided;

IV. Improved functioning of the United Nations development system

A. United Nations Development Assistance Framework

113. *Reaffirms* the central role and the importance of the active and full participation of national Governments during the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process, in order to enhance ownership and achieve full alignment of operational activities with national priorities, challenges, planning and programming;

114. *Requests* resident coordinators and United Nations country teams to strengthen consultation with national Governments and relevant stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations, in agreement with national Governments, with a view to ensuring that the development and implementation of all United Nations planning and programming documents are fully aligned with national development needs and priorities;

115. *Recognizes* that the country-level presence of the United Nations development system should be tailored to meet the specific development challenges and needs of programme countries, as required, to implement national plans, strategies and programmes to be supported by the system, in line with the mandates of different entities, and that the work of the United Nations development system at the country level should be fully in line with the priorities agreed with the national authorities;

116. *Emphasizes* that programme countries should have access to and benefit from the full range of mandates and resources of the United Nations development

system, whereby national Governments should determine which resident and non-resident United Nations organizations will best respond to specific needs and priorities of the individual country, including in the case of non-resident agencies through hosting arrangements with resident organizations, as appropriate;

117. *Requests* the United Nations development system to take measures in full consultation with Member States to further improve the United Nations Development Assistance Framework as a strategic framework and to simplify the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process in order to reduce the workload of national Governments and other stakeholders, decrease the time necessary for the preparation of relevant documents and ensure alignment with Government planning cycles, thus improving the focus on results and promoting better division of labour within the United Nations system at the country level;

118. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to further strengthen joint programming processes at the country level, where appropriate, as a useful way to promote greater coherence, taking into account the principles of national ownership, alignment with national priorities and the comparative advantage of individual entities of the United Nations system at the country level;

119. *Requests* the United Nations development system to further simplify and harmonize agency-specific programming instruments and processes in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in order to better respond to national priorities, challenges and needs and to reduce transaction costs for national Governments and other stakeholders, and further requests funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies, to consult, inform and discuss with their respective governing bodies progress achieved in this regard by the end of 2013;

120. *Encourages* the United Nations development system, in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and under the leadership of the resident coordinators, to continue promoting better division of labour within the United Nations system at the country level;

121. *Calls upon* the funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies, to carry out any changes required to align their planning and budgeting cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including the implementation of midterm reviews, as necessary, and to report to the Economic and Social Council on adjustments made to fit the new comprehensive review cycle at the substantive session of the Council;

B. Resident coordinator system

122. *Stresses* that the resident coordinator system, while managed by the United Nations Development Programme, is owned by the United Nations development system as a whole and that its functioning should be participatory, collegial and mutually accountable within that system, reaffirms in this context the importance of the implementation of the previous resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the United Nations presence at the country level, and reiterates the central role of the resident coordinators, under the leadership of Governments, in ensuring the coordination of United Nations operational activities for development at the country level, including in the common country assessment and the formulation and implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework,

with a view to improving the effectiveness of the response of the United Nations development system to national development needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries, including through appropriate resources and accountability;

123. *Recognizes* that resident coordinators, especially in countries with large country teams, complex coordination situations or in situations of complex emergencies, lack the capacity to address equally well all the tasks inherent to their functions, and reiterates therefore the need for the resident coordinator function to be supported by training, preparation, support and the qualifications necessary for the resident coordinators to perform their functions effectively while also ensuring that the profiles of the resident coordinators are aligned with the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries;

124. *Decides* to improve the effectiveness of the resident coordinator system, and in this regard requests the United Nations development system to:

(a) Improve the way in which individuals are attracted, selected, trained, appraised and retained within the resident coordinator system, with a view to bringing in and developing high-calibre leaders, working on behalf of and reflecting the full spectrum of the United Nations development system, including non-resident agencies, and to ensure that their profiles enable them to effectively address all the tasks inherent to their functions and are aligned with the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries;

(b) Achieve diversification in the composition of the resident coordinator system in terms of geographical distribution and gender;

(c) Develop an integrated strategy of training and support to resident coordinators to help them better respond to the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries and address the demands of the United Nations development system without competing demands;

(d) Ensure the participation of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on an equal footing in the process of nominating candidates for the position of resident coordinator;

(e) Strengthen the capacity of the offices of the resident coordinators with a view to enhancing the coherence and effectiveness at the country level through improved access of the resident coordinator offices to the expertise available within the United Nations development system in response to national needs, priorities and challenges;

(f) Ensure that country-level coordination is cost-effective and is based on an efficient resident coordinator office which is flexible and responsive to the development needs, priorities and challenges of programme country Governments;

(g) Find more effective ways of identifying, mobilizing and deploying the assistance necessary to achieve tangible results in programme countries, including through the pooling of the capacities of different entities in the same sectors and at global, regional and national levels, bearing in mind the differentiated needs of programme countries;

(h) Encourage the United Nations Development Programme to appoint country directors, where cost-effective, in agreement with national Governments, to run core United Nations Development Programme activities, including fundraising,

so as to ensure that resident coordinators are fully available for their system-wide tasks;

(i) Strengthen coordination with all development stakeholders, including civil society, at the country level, in agreement with the national Governments, in support of national development plans and priorities;

(j) Ensure the appropriate decentralization of authority from headquarters to the country-level representatives of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies, where relevant, for making decisions on programmatic and financial matters, related to the programming activities as agreed with national authorities;

125. *Requests* the United Nations development system to enhance investment in staff development, including through the provision of the appropriate level of resources, so that the United Nations development system has the right mix of capacities and skills, including for high-quality policy and programme advice, and the highest standards of leadership skills, management training and continuous learning to provide effective capacity development and other support in response to national needs, priorities and challenges, including enhanced emphasis on joint training across agencies;

126. *Recognizes* that there is a need to enhance the planning and coordination function of the resident coordinator, including through the full exercise of the responsibility and authority of the resident coordinators already provided by the General Assembly under its relevant resolutions, by allowing the resident coordinators to propose to members of United Nations country teams and relevant non-resident agencies, as appropriate, and in full consultation with Governments and with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including within the established United Nations Development Assistance Framework development and mid-term review processes:

(a) The amendment of projects and programmes, where required, in order to bring them into line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, without prejudice to the approval process through the governing bodies;

(b) Amendments to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or its action plan, if it is determined that some activities are no longer aligned with the broader strategy of the United Nations development system in response to the national needs, priorities and challenges of the programme country concerned;

127. *Also recognizes* the benefits of ensuring:

(a) The effective response of the resident coordinator system to the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries;

(b) The ownership of the resident coordinator system by all members of the United Nations development system;

(c) That resident coordinators are able to effectively address all the tasks inherent to their functions;

(d) That the resident coordinator system is effectively managed under the leadership of the Secretary-General on behalf of the entire United Nations development system, drawing on all the assets of the system in support of national needs, priorities and challenges;

128. *Urges* the United Nations development system to provide further financial, technical and organizational support for the resident coordinator system, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the members of the United Nations development system, and based on the recent review of existing funding modalities in support of the resident coordinator system called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/7, to submit, for the consideration of the Council and the General Assembly in 2013, concrete proposals on the modalities for the funding of the resident coordinator system in order to ensure that resident coordinators have the necessary stable and predictable resources to fulfil their mandate effectively, without compromising resources allocated to programmatic activities, with due regard for the principle of fairness, which should reflect the direct involvement of each agency, based on the proportion of services used;

129. *Requests* the United Nations development system, in this regard, to ensure that the funding for the resident coordinator system will not adversely impact on the resources available for development programmes in programme countries, and in this regard requests the United Nations development system to ensure, where possible, that cost savings as a result of joint efforts and coordination between entities of the United Nations development system at the country level will accrue to development programmes;

130. *Notes* that, in response to the request by Member States contained in paragraph 58 of General Assembly resolution 59/250, the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system, including the "functional firewall" for the resident coordinator system, has been developed within the United Nations development system in order to provide an accountability framework for resident coordinators to exercise oversight of the design and implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and in this regard calls upon:

(a) The United Nations development system to ensure the full implementation, including the monitoring, of the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system, including the "functional firewall" for the resident coordinator system, in areas that do not require intergovernmental approval;

(b) The United Nations development system to ensure that resident coordinators, supported by members of the United Nations country teams, are accountable to national authorities for the delivery of results agreed in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and report to them on the results of the country teams as a whole;

(c) The funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system, where appropriate, to implement the request of the General Assembly, contained in paragraph 37 (c) of its resolution 50/120, that the resident coordinators provide formal input to the regular performance appraisals of all entity representatives who are members of the country team on their contributions to its effective and efficient functioning, and in this regard reiterates the importance of the mutual appraisal between the resident coordinators and the members of the country teams in the performance assessment process;

131. *Requests* the Secretary-General to regularly assess and report on a comprehensive and quantitative basis on progress in furthering programme and

operational coordination at the country level in order to inform annual reporting to the Economic and Social Council on the functioning of the resident coordinator system;

C. "Delivering as one"

132. *Notes* the outcomes of the intergovernmental conferences on "Delivering as one" held in Maputo (2008), Kigali (2009), Hanoi (2010), Montevideo (2011) and Tirana (2012) as concrete recommendations to further the "Delivering as one" process, and emphasizes the importance of continuing the sharing of information regarding the implementation of "Delivering as one" by Member States and the United Nations system;

133. *Takes note* of the outcome of the independent evaluation of lessons learned from "Delivering as one", as presented in the note by the Secretary-General in document A/66/859;

134. *Recognizes* the achievements and experience in the implementation of "Delivering as one" by a number of pilot programme countries on a voluntary basis as an important contribution for enhancing the coherence, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system in those countries, strengthening national ownership and leadership in the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and achieving strategic results, especially on cross-cutting issues, and notes, furthermore, that a number of programme countries have adopted the "Delivering as one" modality on a self-starter basis, and that their experience can positively contribute to enhancing United Nations operational activities at the country level;

135. *Also recognizes* that the pooled funding mechanisms are important tools in advancing "Delivering as one", and calls on Member States and United Nations funds and programmes, as appropriate, to contribute financially to assure the extension of these mechanisms in "Delivering as one" countries;

136. *Reaffirms* that the "no one size fits all" approach and the principle of the voluntary adoption of "Delivering as one" should be maintained so that the United Nations system can tailor its approach to partnership with individual programme countries in a way that best suits their national needs, realities, priorities and planning modalities, as well as their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, other internationally agreed development goals and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

137. *Requests* the United Nations development system to identify and address challenges and bottlenecks, in particular at the headquarters level, which have prevented United Nations country teams in "Delivering as one" countries from fully realizing the efficiency gains under the "Delivering as one" approach and to report thereon as part of the annual reporting on the implementation of the present resolution for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

138. *Also requests* the United Nations development system to provide programme countries that are considering adoption of the "Delivering as one" approach with information on issues such as "Delivering as one"-specific joint planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and funding mechanisms, as well as the support provided by the resident coordinator

office and the United Nations country team, with a view to enabling them to take an informed decision on modalities for the delivery of assistance;

139. *Recognizes* that in "Delivering as one" countries a well-supported resident coordinator office, and resident coordinator that is managed on behalf of the entire United Nations development system, is necessary to ensure United Nations coherence, effectiveness and efficiency at the country level;

140. *Requests* the United Nations system to build on the best practices and lessons learned in implementing "Delivering as one" by a number of countries and to further consolidate the process by clearly outlining the core elements of each of the "ones", based on lessons learned, including by formulating standard operational procedures as guidelines for the successful work of the United Nations country teams in "Delivering as one" countries, as well as for other countries that consider joining "Delivering as one", and to report on this process and standard operating procedures to the Economic and Social Council during its operational activities segment;

141. *Requests* the United Nations system, including the funds, programmes and specialized agencies, to support programme countries that have adopted the "Delivering as one" approach with an integrated package of support comprising standard operating procedures as well as guidance on "Delivering as one"-specific programming, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, pooled funding mechanisms and support to the resident coordinator system, in line with the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system, including the "functional firewall" for the resident coordinator system, and the simplification and harmonization of business practices;

142. *Emphasizes* the need to establish common monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms on the implementation of "Delivering as one" towards greater accountability to Member States and a more results-based generation of "Delivering as one", and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to come up with proposals for the consideration of Member States;

143. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his annual report options for the review and approval of the common country programme documents of the "Delivering as one" countries, and to make appropriate recommendations for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly by 2013;

D. Regional dimensions

144. *Recognizes* the contribution of the regional commissions as well as interregional, regional and subregional cooperation to addressing development challenges related to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

145. *Encourages*, in this regard, the United Nations development system to strengthen collaboration with regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and regional banks, as appropriate and consistent with their respective mandates;

146. *Requests* the regional commissions as well as the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations development system at the regional level to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among

themselves and with their respective headquarters, in close consultation with the Governments of the countries concerned and, where appropriate, to include the funds, programmes and specialized agencies that are not represented at the regional level;

147. *Recognizes*, in regard to the functioning of the United Nations development system, the importance of aligning regional technical support structures and the regional bureaux to provide support to the United Nations country teams, including enhanced technical, programme and administrative support, increasing their collaboration at the regional level, including through co-location, where appropriate and consistent with the needs of the programme countries of the regions concerned, and identifying appropriate mechanisms at the subregional level, where appropriate, bearing in mind the existing subregional offices of the regional commissions, in close consultation with the programme countries concerned, to respond to specific challenges that cannot be adequately responded to at the regional hubs;

148. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, its regional commissions and other regional and subregional entities, as appropriate and consistent with their mandates, to intensify their cooperation and to adopt more collaborative approaches to support country-level development initiatives, at the request of recipient countries, in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and in close coordination with the resident coordinators and the representatives of the United Nations country teams, to establish and/or improve mechanisms to promote knowledge-sharing on and compile successful development experiences and best practices through South-South cooperation or triangular schemes, when appropriate, by improving mechanisms for access to the technical capacities of the United Nations system at the regional and subregional levels;

149. *Takes note* of the assistance provided by the United Nations development system at the regional level, across a range of areas, including demand-driven advisory services, and requests the United Nations development system at the regional level to substantially enhance support to United Nations country teams in pursuing national development agendas, in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and in close coordination with the resident coordinators;

150. *Encourages* resident coordinators and United Nations country teams to draw more upon the normative support work and policy expertise that exists within the regional commissions, and requests the regional commissions to further develop their analytical capacities to support country-level development initiatives, at the request of the programme countries, and to support measures for more intensive inter-agency collaboration at the regional and subregional levels, and in this regard urges the regional commissions and their subregional offices to prioritize sustainable development initiatives at the country level through, inter alia, more efficient and effective capacity-building, development and implementation of regional agreements and arrangements addressing the regional and subregional dimensions of national development goals and the exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned;

151. *Takes note* of the technical support functions provided by the United Nations Development Group regional teams to the resident coordinators and the United Nations country teams, including quality assurance of United Nations

Development Assistance Frameworks, performance management, troubleshooting in country-specific contexts and other areas of operational support services, and encourages resident coordinators and United Nations country teams to draw more upon this type of support provided by the United Nations Development Group regional teams;

E. Simplification and harmonization of business practices

152. *Requests* the United Nations development system funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations, to further pursue higher-quality, more effective and cost-efficient support services in all programme countries by reducing the duplication of functions, and administrative and transaction costs through the consolidation of support services at the country level, either by delegating common functions to a lead agency, establishing a common United Nations service centre or, where feasible, outsourcing support services without compromising quality of services, and, within their mandates, ensuring that efficiency savings are used for programme activities with a view to building national capacities, and to report on concrete achievements in this regard to their respective governing bodies by the end of 2014 and annually thereafter, and requests the funds and programmes to submit a joint plan in this regard to their executive boards at their first regular sessions in 2014;

153. *Also requests* the funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations, to further invest in intra-agency rationalization of business operations and to present plans in this regard to their governing bodies by the end of 2013;

154. *Further requests* the funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system, to develop and conclude inter-agency framework agreements regarding the provision of support services regulating the mutual validity of agreements between United Nations entities and third parties at the country level and to delegate the authority to country teams to establish and manage common services and long-term agreements with third parties through standardized inter-agency agreements without further approval requirements by the end of 2013;

155. *Requests* the Secretary-General through the High-level Committee on Management and the United Nations Development Group to present plans for the establishment of common support services at the country, regional and headquarters levels, based on a unified set of regulations and rules, policies and procedures, at the country, regional and headquarters levels, in the functional areas of finance, human resources management, procurement, information technology management and other administrative services, for review by the Economic and Social Council and approval by the executive boards of the funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies by end of 2014, with a view to implementation by 2016;

156. *Recognizes* that more cost-effective, efficient and harmonized procurement practices can help to achieve greater effectiveness and better results, and encourages the United Nations development system to consider options for greater collaboration in procurement at the country, regional and global levels, taking into account the United Nations procurement principles of, inter alia, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition, and in this regard requests the funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies

and other entities of the United Nations system, to address the barriers to greater procurement cooperation and to fully exploit the potential for improved efficiency and effectiveness through increased collaboration, and to redirect efficiency savings, including from economies of scale, into programmes, and to make full use of the existing long-term agreements, develop new ones and implement the guidelines on common procurement at the country level;

157. *Encourages* the United Nations development system, in compliance with existing relevant legislative frameworks, to make increased use of national public and private systems for support services, including for procurement, security, information technology, telecommunications, travel and banking, as well as, when appropriate, for planning, reporting and evaluation;

158. *Also encourages* the United Nations development system to avoid and significantly reduce the number of its parallel project implementation units in programme countries as a means of strengthening national capacities and reducing transaction costs;

159. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the executive boards of the funds and programmes, by the beginning of 2014, a proposal on the common definition of operating costs and a common and standardized system of cost control, paying due attention to their different business models, with a view to their taking a decision on this issue;

160. *Requests* the funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations development system, to consider system-wide interoperability of enterprise resources planning systems, with the objective of harmonizing the electronic processing of internal and external management information, supporting harmonized business processes and practices across the entire United Nations development system in all future investments related to existing or new enterprise resources planning systems, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study to examine the feasibility of establishing interoperability among the existing enterprise resources planning systems of the funds and programmes and to report on progress in achieving full interoperability in 2016 in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

161. *Requests* the United Nations development system to develop a strategy, in consultation with Member States, by the end of 2013, with concrete goals and targets, to support the establishment of common premises in programme countries that wish to adopt them, with due consideration to security conditions as well as cost-effectiveness, and to report on progress in this regard to the Economic and Social Council on a biennial basis, and encourages United Nations country teams to explore all potential savings across the organizations, including the harmonization of business practices in all functional areas and the consolidation of support services;

162. *Also requests* the United Nations development system to prioritize the availability of financial and human resources, without compromising the allocation of resources to programmatic activities, to further support the effective harmonization and rationalization of business operations, including the option of developing funding mechanisms and other incentives in support of innovative and

sustainable business solutions supporting the further development and implementation of high-quality, efficient and cost-effective common support services;

163. *Strongly encourages* the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities to review and discuss the provisions in this subsection with a view to promoting their implementation by the respective entities and improving harmonization with funds and programmes;

F. Results-based management

164. *Affirms* the importance of results-based management as an essential element of accountability that can contribute to improved development outcomes and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the internationally agreed development goals;

165. *Acknowledges* the work done by agencies and the United Nations development system to improve results tracking and reporting mechanisms, while stressing the need to identify, assess and mitigate risks and address the remaining gaps in planning, management and reporting;

166. *Requests* the United Nations development system to accelerate work to develop and sustain a results culture at all levels within the funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and other United Nations entities, including by identifying and implementing appropriate incentives for results-based management, removing disincentives for results-based management at all levels and periodically reviewing their results management systems, and to invest in developing capacities and competencies for results-based management;

167. *Recognizes* progress in improving transparency, and calls for further efforts to ensure coherence and complementarity in the oversight functions, audit and evaluations across the United Nations development system;

168. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to strengthen and institutionalize results-based management in the United Nations development system, with the objective of improving development results as well as organizational effectiveness, including simplifying, streamlining and harmonizing results-based management systems;

169. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to articulate and report to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities segment in 2013, with a view to the implementation, by 2014, of a more robust, coherent and harmonized approach to operational activities for development, focused on results, which would streamline and improve the planning, monitoring, measurement and reporting on system-wide results, and in this regard invites the executive boards of the funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities to engage in a focused dialogue on how to balance most effectively the need for reporting on system-wide results at all levels with the current agency-specific reporting requirements, taking into account the challenges in developing results frameworks that demonstrate the United Nations contribution to national development results;

170. *Requests* the United Nations development system to promote the development of clear and robust results frameworks that demonstrate complete results chains that establish expected results at the output, outcome and impact

levels and include measurable indicators with baselines, milestones and targets for monitoring, and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies, to consult Member States during the production of results frameworks of their respective strategic plans, and report annually on implementation from 2014;

171. *Also requests* the United Nations development system to achieve alignment between results-based management and accountability by the end of 2013, including finding ways to strengthen delivery and reporting on the United Nations system-wide contribution to national development results, and in this regard requests the United Nations development system to ensure increased mutual accountability for results-based management and reporting at the country level;

172. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Joint Inspection Unit and Member States, to review results-based management and system-wide results reporting across the United Nations system and to present the review for consideration by the General Assembly in the next quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

G. Evaluation of operational activities for development

173. *Emphasizes* the importance for organizations of the United Nations development system of having independent, credible and useful evaluation functions, with sufficient resources, and promoting a culture of evaluation that ensures the active use of evaluation findings and recommendations in policy development and improving the functioning of the organizations;

174. *Calls upon* members of the United Nations development system to further increase institutional and organizational capacity for the evaluation of operational activities for development and to increase training and skills-upgrading in results-based management, monitoring and evaluation methods, as well as to ensure the effective utilization of findings, recommendations and lessons learned in programming and operational decision-making, and requests the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to develop evaluation plans that are aligned with new strategic plans and are an integrated part of monitoring systems;

175. *Emphasizes* that programme countries should have greater ownership and leadership of the evaluation of the assistance provided by the United Nations development system, in this regard calls upon members of the United Nations development system to intensify efforts to assist programme countries to strengthen national evaluation capacity in programme countries for the monitoring and evaluation of operational activities for development, and requests the United Nations development system to develop and implement guidelines for further strengthening of national evaluation capacities for operational activities for development, in consultation with programme countries, including defining the responsibilities of different entities;

176. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen independent and impartial system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development;

177. *Notes*, in this regard, the findings and recommendations of the independent review commissioned by the Secretary-General in response to General

Assembly resolution 64/289[11] on a comprehensive review of the existing institutional framework for the system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and in this regard reaffirms that further strengthening of system-wide evaluation within the United Nations development system should be based on utilizing and enhancing existing mechanisms;

178. *Encourages* the enhanced coordination and exchange of experience among the United Nations entities engaged in system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development, namely, the Joint Inspection Unit, the United Nations Evaluation Group, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

179. *Notes* that the Joint Inspection Unit is the only entity within the United Nations system with a specific mandate for independent system-wide evaluation, and acknowledges the reforms initiated by the Unit;

180. *Also notes* the development of the norms and standards for evaluation by the United Nations Evaluation Group as a professional network, and encourages the use of these norms and standards in the evaluation functions of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as well as in system-wide evaluations of operational activities for development;

181. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an interim coordination mechanism for system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system composed of the Joint Inspection Unit, the United Nations Evaluation Group, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and also requests the Secretary-General, through the interim coordination mechanism, to develop a policy for independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including submitting a proposal for pilot system-wide evaluations, for discussion at the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council in 2013;

182. *Requests* the funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations entities, to intensify the use and the evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the evaluations of the United Nations system-wide contribution to national development results;

V. Follow-up and monitoring

183. *Reaffirms* that the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system should take appropriate actions for the full implementation of the present resolution, in line with paragraphs 91 and 92 of resolution 56/201;

184. *Underscores* the importance of ensuring that the strategic plans of funds and programmes are consistent with and guided by the comprehensive policy review, which establishes the main intergovernmentally agreed parameters of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

[11] A/66/852.

185. *Recognizes* the major role of the Economic and Social Council, within its Charter mandate, in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and in this regard looks forward to its review and assessment of the progress in the implementation of the provisions contained in the present resolution, through the operational activities segment of its annual substantive sessions;

186. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of information provided by the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive sessions of 2013, 2014 and 2015, analytical reports on results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to the present resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, with a view to ensuring its full implementation;

187. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding and performance and programme results for United Nations operational activities for development, including the coverage, timeliness, reliability, quality and comparability of system-wide data, definitions and classifications;

188. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and in cooperation with United Nations resident coordinators, and in an appropriate and cost-effective manner, to conduct a biennial survey, directed to Governments, on the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the United Nations system in order to provide feedback on the strengths and main challenges encountered in their interaction with the United Nations development system, with a view to enabling intergovernmental bodies to address them, and also requests that the results of such surveys be published and made available to Member States;

189. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, inter alia, by making use of relevant documentation, and to make appropriate recommendations.

United Nations A/C.2/67/L.65

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 116
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Draft programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly

1. Information and communications technologies for development.
2. Macroeconomic policy questions:
   (a) International trade and development;
   (b) International financial system and development;
   (c) External debt sustainability and development;
   (d) Commodities.
3. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference.
4. Sustainable development:
   (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;
   (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
   (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
   (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;
   (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
   (f) Convention on Biological Diversity;

12-64907 (E) 141212

Please recycle

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its first universal session;

(h) Harmony with Nature;

(i) Sustainable mountain development.

5. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

6. Globalization and interdependence:

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

(b) Science and technology for development;

(c) Development cooperation with middle-income countries;

(d) Culture and development;

(e) International migration and development.[1]

7. Groups of countries in special situations:

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Comprehensive ten-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.

8. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

(b) Women in development;

(c) Human resources development.

9. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

(b) South-South cooperation.

10. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition.

11. Towards global partnerships.

12. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

---

[1] This sub-item is included in the draft programme of work for the sole purpose of holding a two-day high-level dialogue on international migration and development on 3 and 4 October 2013, after the general debate of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters.